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**COLQUITT'S SPEECH.**

**THE GEORGIA SENATOR ON THE FORCE BILL.**

**HE MAKES AN EXCELLENT SPEECH.**

In Which He Appeals to the Patriotism of the Senate Not to Enact Force and Disensions in the Country.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—[Special.]—Senator Colquitt made, perhaps, the greatest speech of his life today. And it was one of the most thoroughly prepared and most completely spoken yet made on the force bill. Although he spoke nearly two hours, he was listened to with the most intense interest on both sides of the chamber, and received the hearty congratulations of many when he concluded.

A SPLENDID IMPRESSION MADE. Although he is unwell, the senator delivered his speech with good effect, and made a splendid impression. It was a grand speech. Senator Colquitt did not go into the details of the force bill, but discussed the principles involved. He inveighed in strong language against its sectional spirit, and argued for a broad national policy in the consideration of public questions and a generous construction of the purposes and position of the people of the south. He treated the question in its philosophical aspect, and exposed the fallacy of the attempt by this bill to elevate the negro or to change the interests of society. He spoke kindly of the negro race, he favored every effort to advance them to every position to which they were qualified. He regarded the endorsement of suffrage as a blunder.

THE NEGRO CHARACTER. In this connection he analyzed the character of the negro, tracing him from his condition in Africa, through his condition of slavery and to the time he was given the full rights of citizenship as a voter and citizen. He said that to found ignorance on barbarism was a poor qualification for suffrage. It was bestowed upon them, not from any feeling of philanthropy but for party expediency. They were given the vote to enable them to elect a republican party to Congress. He said that now that they have the suffrage it would be unwise and contrary to the spirit of our institutions to take it from them. "We," he argued for what they should not by intervention make it rattle in the flesh of the south. It would require time and patience and long suffering to prepare them for an intelligent exercise of the ballot. This preparation could not be forced. Every effort to induce them as a class against the whites would embarrass methods for their improvement and retard, which, while it would annoy the whites, would be disastrous to the negroes.

THE SOUTH MORE FRIENDLY. By a statistical comparison he showed that the south was more friendly than the north to the agitators of the north. He showed, moreover, that there was a larger percentage of criminals in the penitentiaries of six select southern states than in six northern states. This was a sufficient reply to the oft repeated accusation that in the south the negro does not have his rights as a citizen and juror. He showed the condition of the south with its republican rule and negro domination, when all the industries of the south were in a state of stagnation, with the condition after the whites had regained power. He asked if it was the purpose of those who favored this bill to try again the perilous expedient. In a kindly but earnest and emphatic manner he appealed to republican friends to diminish the force and treat this question in the light of elevated statesmanship. The states of the south were sister states, and because sister states, it was not to be assumed that they were to be meddled with, and be subject to political agitation. As sister states they should be treated with the tenderness and consideration of sisters of the same household, and not have, as Rufus Choate said, "pistol knots driven into their very flesh and set fire to."

A Bright Picture of the Future. After referring to the material prosperity and advancement of the country during the past century, Mr. Colquitt directed his gaze to the future, when the nation would be limited only by the boundaries of North America and when it would contain a population of 100,000,000. He said that the future of the country would be determined by the policy of the present. He said that the country would be divided into two parts, one part would be a part of the future, and the other part would be a part of the past. He said that the country would be divided into two parts, one part would be a part of the future, and the other part would be a part of the past.

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**THE THIRD PARTY.**

**WILL THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION MATERIALIZE?**

**A STATE OF CONTRADICTION SHOWN.**

**A Call for It Is Issued from Kansas City, While the Leaders Still in Florida Declare that It Is Off.**

KANSAS CITY, December 15.—The following is a call for a conference of the third party movement, which took shape at the recent convention at Ocala, Fla.:  
TOPEKA, Kan., December 15.—Whereas, in unity there is strength, therefore it is desirable that there should be a union of all the various named organizations that stand on common ground.  
To this end the individuals and various states which we hereto sign, make this call for a national conference to be composed of delegates from the following organizations, namely: The independent party, people's party, by its representatives; union labor party, by its representatives; late federal and confederate soldiers; union mutual benefit association; Citizens Alliance; Knights of Labor; Colored Farmers' Alliance; and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of 1888.

Each state is invited to send one delegate from each congressional district and two from the state at large. The delegates should be sent not less than three delegates, and each organization not less than one delegate, to be chosen according to the wishes of each respective organization during the month of January, 1891; also, that the editor of each newspaper is hereby requested to publish the list of delegates and the principles of the St. Louis agreement and to support the delegates nominated therein in 1890. On Monday the 23rd day of February, 1891, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a national union based upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land, and the furtherance of the work already begun by those organizations preparatory to a united struggle for the rights of the citizen, the delegates are now pending, that must decide who in this country is the sovereign—the citizen or the dollar.

Alabama—C. M. Ransom, Opelika; J. T. Jackson, president; C. F. N. A.  
Arkansas—H. H. Hagan, Hardy, Isom, Langley, Beales, L. C. Vetal.  
California—D. C. Vetal.  
Florida—J. W. Dwyer, Ocala; S. A. Anderson, Ocala; W. C. Condon, Ocala; J. W. Moon, Florida City.  
Illinois—J. H. Allen, chairman of the people's party; P. M. C. Rankin, secretary national committee.  
Kansas—S. W. Chase, chairman of the people's party; John Davis, member of congress elected; J. T. Willets, Jerry Simpson, member of congress elected; R. B. Frye, industrial union; H. H. Hagan, secretary of the people's party.  
Louisiana—J. K. LaFarge, Alexander D. Lament, Louisiana.  
Michigan—R. N. Trevelick, John Peter, Lansing.  
Mississippi—D. Patterson, Oxford; J. H. Nichols, Starkville; W. McKinney, Oxford; E. Norford, Lafayette.  
North Carolina—W. A. Patten, Albion.  
South Carolina—Harry Denning, Harrisburg.  
South Dakota—John D. Norris, Gibbs; T. E. Pratt, Cheyenne.  
Texas—H. J. Spencer, Weldon; A. E. Ely, Palestine; M. A. Humphrey, Tennessee; W. T. Grant, Brighton.

IT MADE THE FARMERS LAUGH. TOPEKA, Kan., December 15.—Various prominent Kansas Farmers' Alliance members mentioned in the Cincinnati convention, and were concerned in a plot to disintegrate the southern democracy by supporting the subversive amendment at the Farmers' Alliance convention held at Topeka, Kan., on Saturday night. Willets, Chase and others said that they voted for the subversive bill because they believed in it.

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After a long debate it was decided to give up the Cincinnati meeting, and in its place hold a conference of the Cincinnati committee at Washington, at some date to be decided, which will go over the third party question in all its phases. The plan is to hold some time in the fall a general convention to formulate a plan of action, which will be submitted to the national meetings of the various organizations, who will probably call a nominating convention in 1892.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN POTTS. A Confederate Veteran Grows Weary of the Fight. CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 15.—[Special.]—Captain John G. Potts, a veteran of the confederate war, and for some time past a resident of Charlotte, died at his home, corner of eighth and B streets, at 5 o'clock this evening, from a pistol shot wound in the head. It was possibly never known whether his death was the result of an accident or an event brought about deliberately by his own hand. Captain Potts arose early this morning about daylight and went into the kitchen to kindle a fire, so that, as he said, he could get an early breakfast. He went to the back room, which is located in the basement, was opened, a shocking sight was revealed. Mr. Potts was lying on the floor, his face in a pool of blood, and from a wound in his head blood and brains were oozing. A fire had been lighted in the stove, after putting on the vessels and everything arranged for the preparation of breakfast. A 42-calibre bulldog pistol was lying on the floor by the side of the prostrate man. He was found to be still breathing, but was unconscious. A messenger was dispatched for a physician, and Dr. J. P. McCombs responded, but at first glance he saw that Captain Potts's wound was fatal. Captain Potts lived for about two hours after being shot.

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**SITTING BULL SLAIN.**

**WHILE IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.**

**HIS FOLLOWERS ATTEMPT A RESCUE.**

**A Fight Enues, and Several Are Killed on Both Sides—The Signal by Night.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 15.—Sitting Bull has been killed. General Miles received word this evening—first from Pierre, S. D., stating that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed, but giving no further particulars. The other was from Standing Rock agency and stating that Indian police, having sent this morning to arrest Sitting Bull, having understood that he proposed starting out for the Bad Lands at once.

The police were followed by a troop of cavalry, under Captain Fehet, and infantry under Colonel Drum. When the police reached Sitting Bull's camp on Grand river, about forty miles from Standing Rock, they found arrangements being made for departure. The cavalry had not yet reached, camp when the police arrested Sitting Bull and started back with him. His followers quickly rallied to his rescue and tried to retake him. In the melee that ensued the wild old chief, said to have been killed, and five of his followers were also killed. One of the policemen jumped on one of Sitting Bull's horses and back to the cavalry and infantry, telling them to hurry up to the support of the police, and then hurried on to the agency with the news of the battle. Nothing later than this has been received, but the death of Sitting Bull and of at least five of those who had captured him seems undoubtedly true.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Indian Commissioner Morgan this evening received from Indian Agent McLaughlin the following dispatch dated Fort Yates, N. D., December 15th: "The cavalry reached Sitting Bull's camp, about forty miles northwest of the agency, this morning at daylight. His followers attempted his escape, but were repulsed. Several Indians were killed, including Sitting Bull and his son, and several women and children. The police were surrounded for a time, but maintained their ground until relieved by the United States troops, who had possession of Sitting Bull's camp, with all the women, children and property."

Sitting Bull's followers, probably 100 men, deserted their families and fled west to the Grand river. The police believed nobly, and great credit is due them. Particularly by mail. Commissioner Morgan showed the telegram to the president late this evening. The president said that he had read the telegram, and now that he was out of the way, he hoped that a settlement of the difficulties could be reached without further bloodshed. He said that the great disturbing element in his tribe, and now that he was out of the way, he hoped that a settlement of the difficulties could be reached without further bloodshed.

CHICAGO, December 15.—General Brooke, in command of the troops in Pine Ridge, telegraphed to the Indian agent at Fort Totten, General Corbin at army headquarters tonight as follows: "All the Indians who can be brought in are now here, having about 200 bucks in the Bad Lands, who refuse to listen to any one or anything. Against this I will send a sufficient force to capture them. All has been done here, and will be done. The Indians now have a great many of stolen horses and cattle with them. I hope to be able to end this matter now."

THE INDIANS' SIGNAL. OMAHA, Neb., December 15.—A Bee special Pine Ridge agency, S. D., says: "About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a great light suddenly blazed up in the northwest in the direction of Bad Lands. The light faded to a sudden glow, and then again blazed up, and then faded to a distance of a couple of miles. Men posted in Indian signals in camp, say that this meant that the Indians in the Pine Ridge reservation were about to fight. It is thought that the conflict between the Indians and cowboys on Battle creek, in which three of the former were killed, has inflamed the feelings of the Indians in the Pine Ridge reservation, and that they are about to fight. The friendly on being asked what the signal meant, declined at first to talk, but being pressed, finally said that it meant that the brothers in Bad Lands would be on the warpath with one sun, and that all Indians who did not join them would be dogs and enemies forever. The friendly, however, disavowed any intention of fighting the signal. The friendly will be doubled, nevertheless, and the friendly camp kept under the closest surveillance. The general opinion here is that a fight with the Indians is inevitable."

WILL PURCHASE EXTRA SILVER. In the Hope of Relieving the Financial Depression. WASHINGTON, December 15.—The republican caucus committee met this morning at 10 o'clock this morning to consult with Secretary Windom respecting the formulation of a financial relief measure, with which duty the committee was charged by the last caucus. The secretary was accompanied by Director of Mint Leach. The various propositions contained in the Sherman and Plumb bills were taken up for discussion, and the secretary's opinion was solicited on each point. He endorsed the proposition to reduce the compulsory holding of United States bonds by national banks, and commended the proposed issue of 2 per cent bonds. In regard to the proposition to purchase the existing surplus of silver bullion now in the country, the secretary took positive grounds in favor of the purchase as a means of enhancing the price of silver, and relieving the financial stringency. He said, however, that it might be prudent to restrict by law the amount of this surplus silver that may be purchased in any one month.

The secretary left the capitol early in the afternoon, and the caucus committee referred his suggestions to its subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Plumb and Teller.

**IRBY'S COLLEGE DUEL.**

**SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW SENATOR IN THE CRUCIBLE.**

**HIS GREAT COOLNESS AND COURAGE.**

**The Story of a College Escapade, Which Shows Irby Up as a Good Light-Award in Manners, but Brave.**

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—[Special.]—A history of the Irby duel, at Princeton, is told by George Jacobs, a classmate of the senator-elect from South Carolina, and one of the witnesses of the affair. He says Irby's opponent was a Philadelphia student, now a prosperous tobacco merchant in this city. Neither of the principals knew that the bullets had been extracted from the pistol.

AWKWARDNESS OF DRESS. Immediately upon Irby's matriculation he awakened much comment, all adverse. His clothing was stylish and very expensive. Yet he never appeared on the street or in the classroom without something being out of order. His tie was awry, his shoes unlaced. The fact was that the young man literally didn't know how to dress himself. At home, from childhood, his negro servants had invested him with every article of clothing that he wore.

THE CHALLENGE TO FIGHT. The other lads decided him, and finally the southerner, pushed beyond the limits of endurance, permitted himself to enter into a quarrel with one of the Philadelphia youths, and challenged him to fight. A prompt acceptance of the challenge followed, and pistols were designated as the weapons. Both had selected their seconds, and between these seconds and the remainder of the class a plot was concerted, whereby at once bloodshed should be avoided and the courage of the duelist at the same time be tested.

It was agreed that the pistols should not be loaded with bullets, but neither Irby nor his opponent should be made aware of this circumstance. On the appointed morning they appeared on the field of honor. Irby's attire was as usual humorous in its disparity. It had been arranged that one duelist should fire first, and the other, if able, should fire in his turn. The first shot was to be determined by the toss of a coin.

"Heads," cried the second for the northerner. "Heads" it was, and the Philadelphian had won the advantage. Then the combatants were placed back to back, instructed to walk forward ten paces. At the command "Fire!" Irby's opponent was to discharge his pistol. "They obeyed instructions coolly, and the word was given. The Philadelphian's pistol was discharged and Irby stood unmoved. He called his second to him and whispered. The second approached the other best man and said:

"Mr. Irby desires me to say that he will forego his right to fire if his antagonist will make an apology." The Philadelphian heard this and retorted: "I will do nothing of the kind. Tell him to fire and be damned."

And he folded his arms, gazing defiantly at Irby, twenty paces away. At this declaration the second walked away, and again the word was given, "Fire!" Irby pointed his weapon toward the sky, and pulled the trigger. Had it contained a bullet he took the most effective means of preventing his opponent from harm. His generosity evoked general admiration, and thenceforth no one made game of him.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 16, 1890.

## Sensible Financial Reform.

The interview with Congressman Candler, printed in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday, clearly outlines a sensible and practicable system of financial reform.

It is well, just at this time, to keep the main points of this proposed reform before the thinking people of the country.

1. We must have the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver.

2. We must amend the national banking law by repealing the tax on the issues of state banks.

For four years past, having these ends in view have been pending in congress, but the potential influence of the national banks has caused them to be smothered in committee.

Mr. Candler goes into details to show the workings of his plan. No more national banks should be chartered, but the system should be allowed to die through the gradual expiration of existing charters. Enough treasury notes, redeemable in coin, should be issued to retire all outstanding government bonds, and the government should go into the market and buy them up. A redemption fund of about \$200,000,000 in gold and silver should be provided, although it is safe to say that only small amounts of these bonds would ever be presented. With our present volume of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation and \$100,000,000 in gold to redeem them, none are ever presented for redemption. Paper money is preferred by the people generally.

This plan, says Mr. Candler, would stop the interest account, increase the currency about \$10 per capita, and destroy or remodel the national banking system. The balance of the currency demanded by the business of the country would be furnished by the state banks, which answered every purpose very well for seventy years in our history.

It will be seen that these are the ideas which have been earnestly advocated in these columns for several years past. We have thought from the very first, and we still think that these ideas embrace the soundest and best scheme of financial reform that has ever been suggested. When we get rid of the government bonds and the national banks, and plant ourselves upon the free coinage of silver and state banks of issue, judiciously regulated by the state legislatures, the country will have all the money that its legitimate wants require. Local banks will then supply local currency for local needs, and the farmers of the country, instead of being financially outlawed, will be able to offer their productive lands as security, and borrow money without running the risk of having their estates swallowed up by the Shylocks.

It is an encouraging sign to see these ideas growing in public favor. They are leavening the mass of the people, and no matter what changes may come in our financial system, the free coinage of silver and the restoration of our old state banks will gradually win a degree of favor and confidence that will turn them into accomplished facts.

Congressman Candler is on the right line, and the sooner his policy secures more advocates in congress, the better it will be for the country.

## A Bad System.

An esteemed correspondent asks if some of our recent financial editorials were aimed at certain speculative capitalists.

It is a bad system that we are making war upon. The men who are taking advantage of it, and growing rich out of the misfortunes of others, would be succeeded by others if they retired from business—others who would do the very same thing. It is useless to fight particular persons, when, after all, the system under which they operate is to blame.

Mr. F. M. Coker, in an interview printed in last Sunday's CONSTITUTION, sized up the situation when he said: "There is too little money and too much speculation. Remedy, more money and less speculation."

That is what we are working for. Instead of denouncing Messrs. John Doe and Richard Roe for absorbing too much of the people's money, let us go in for a currency that will meet the wants of the country, and be controlled in the people's interest, so that Messrs. Doe and Roe will not be able to play tricks with it and lock it up at their own sweet will.

Men die, but a bad system lives. The system is the thing to be smashed.

## Parnell and the Irish.

The split in the Irish party seems to be more serious than was thought possible a few days ago. In view of that fact, it is important that the cause of it, as well as the position of Mr. Parnell, should be thoroughly understood.

It should be borne in mind that, while Mr. Parnell's social indiscretion is at the bottom of the whole business, on account of the stand Mr. Gladstone has taken, it is not the cause of the split between Mr. Parnell and the other Irish leaders. A clear understanding of this fact will enable our readers to follow the course of Irish events more intelligently.

It will be remembered that several days after the verdict in the O'Shea case, McCarthy and other Irish leaders, at public meetings held in Dublin, declared that their confidence in Parnell was unimpaired, and that he retained the full confidence of his colleagues. Still later, at a caucus of home rule members of parliament Mr. Parnell was unanimously re-elected leader of the Irish party.

On top of this declaration of complete confidence came Mr. Gladstone's letter, whereupon McCarthy and Healy rescinded their declaration of confidence and prevailed on a majority of the Irish members of parliament to refuse to follow Mr. Parnell as their

leader. It will thus be seen that it was not the O'Shea verdict that really caused the split, but Mr. Gladstone's notions about the verdict.

After Mr. Gladstone's letter had been made public, Mr. Parnell offered to retire if McCarthy and Healy would get from Mr. Gladstone an assurance that his home rule bill would give the Dublin parliamentary control over the Irish constabulary, judiciary and magistracy, over the agrarian question. In other words, Mr. Parnell, before he retired, desired to have an assurance that his people would have the substance and not the shadow of home rule.

Mr. Gladstone, however, positively refused to give any such assurance. He merely said that any home rule bill must be satisfactory to the Irish people, or it neither could nor would be passed. Thereupon Mr. Parnell refused to retire and has appealed the matter to the Irish people.

This is the way the matter stands.

## A Model Millionaire.

Daniel B. Fayerweather, who recently died in New York, lived such a quiet life that very few people knew him to be a millionaire until after his death.

Mr. Fayerweather started out a poor boy, and confined himself to legitimate business methods. Gradually he accumulated a fortune of about \$6,000,000. Feeling the want of an education, instead of abusing colleges and college men, he made it his business to assist poor boys in obtaining an education. He sought the advice of Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, who mapped out a plan for collegiate endowment, and the millionaire in his will left the following bequests:

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.	\$100,000
University of Rochester	100,000
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.	100,000
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.	100,000
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	100,000
Yale College, for Sheffield Scientific School	300,000
Columbia College	200,000
Union Theological Seminary, for "cadetships"	50,000
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.	100,000
University of Rochester	100,000
Cornell University	200,000
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	50,000
Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa.	100,000
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	100,000
Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary	25,000
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.	100,000
Marietta College	50,000
Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.	50,000
Watson College, Crawfordsville, Ind.	50,000
Park College	50,000

To New York hospitals, \$25,000 is left as follows:

St. Luke's Hospital	\$25,000
Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary	25,000
Woman's Hospital	10,000
Mt. Sinai Hospital	10,000

He cared generously for his family and his employees. And yet this quiet, hard-working rich man was unwilling, during his life time, to let the public know anything about his benefactions. He almost swore Dr. Hitchcock to secrecy. He shunned notoriety and newspaper puffs. The knowledge that he was doing good was a sufficient reward for him.

What a rebuke this man's example is to the vulgar rich who make a parade of every act of charity, and seek to it that it be blazoned forth in the newspapers!

Daniel Fayerweather knew and acted upon the true saying: "All you will hold in your cold, dead hand is what you have given away!" The memory of such a man will be honored by generations yet unborn.

INGALLS is beginning to believe that the farmers are a very important political element.

THE MOTHERS who go shopping for Christmas goods will discover the awful power of the McKinley bill.

SENATOR INGALLS thinks he can be re-elected by purchasing for a large sum the roster of the Kansas suballiances. Perhaps he is mistaken.

THE FACT that there is no duty on the Koch lymph proves that McKinley is not an all-around statesman.

A WESTERN reporter complains that the failure of his prediction that the world would come to an end on the 24th of November was due to the recent democratic victory. The success of the democrats does indeed show that there's life in the old land yet.

SENATOR PLUMER, of Kansas, may turn out to be the real republican leader.

TOLSTOY'S PORTRAIT is a sufficient explanation of the coarseness and depravity of his books.

THE MCKINLEY LAW falls foul of the small boy in the matter of fireworks. An increase of 50 per cent in the cost is not calculated to bring happiness to the North American child. Fortunately, he can compromise on the tin horn.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT intimates that the financial stringency which has been brought about by the McKinley bill and inadvisable silver legislation is the result of the recent democratic victory. Editor McCullagh should brace up.

SANTA CLAUS has already filled the democratic stockings.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A SOCIETY of ladies will take steps to restore the antiquities of Jamestown, and keep them in a good state of preservation.

THE NORFOLK VIRGINIAN comes to the front and makes his best of the money. These questions are growing very monotonous.

NEW YORK'S latest mystery is a pretty woman of thirty-five who has been arrested for swindling merchants out of their goods. She refuses to give her real name, and says that she is from South Carolina, and is the daughter of a popular novelist. The police can not locate her, and her story may be true. The case against her is a tolerably plain one, and she will probably be made to suffer the penalty.

THE NEW YORK HERALD wastes its labor in pushing Editor Dana for the senate. The editor of the Sun is a bigger man than a senator.

How to restore confidence: Show a fat pocket-book.

## HINTS FROM THE HAND PRESS.

It is the opinion of the editor of THE MONTANA ALLIANCE RECORD that the governor should have appointed more editors to the immigration convention. "All editors," he says, "are immigration agents."

Last week's issue of THE DALTON CITIZEN completed the volume for 1890. In this connection the editor says:

The present number completes our volume for 1890. We suspend publication with this issue for the purpose of enjoying our usual two weeks of holiday rest and recreation, issuing only a half sheet during the interim between this and our next regular issue, to legalize certain advertisements. A retrospective glance at the business of the year shows that THE CITIZEN has enjoyed an unusual twelve months of prosperity. Both our foreign and local advertising patronage has been greater than for a number of years past, while all other departments of the business show a decided gain.

The editor of THE SMITHVILLE NEWS is under the impression that this is a queer world. He says that one man escapes all the theater tickets and diseases that flesh is heir to.

to, and another man gets them all. But it would seem to be about as broad as it is long when you come to sum up.

Mr. Willie Weir, formerly of THE CONSTITUTION, and son of Mr. Sarge Weir, better known as "Old Man Plunkett," also of THE CONSTITUTION, is now editor and proprietor of a paper at Wedowee, Ala. He is a young man of many sterling qualities; was raised in THE CONSTITUTION office, and has many friends in Atlanta who are gratified at his success.

Many of the Georgia newspapers are celebrating their anniversaries. They strike the business season as usual.

There is one thing that must be said for THE HousTOn Home Journal—and that is: It works for Perry and Houston county with unabated zeal. The general run of Georgia news is on the same line, and it is, therefore, hard to distinguish between them. But the Home Journal is advocating interests for its town and county, which will tell in the future.

## A CRYING EVIL.

From THE AMERICUS, Ga., Daily Times.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of yesterday contains a very strong editorial on the injustice that is done the business of the country by the power possessed by a few men to precipitate a panic whenever it suits their wishes.

The CONSTITUTION is inclined to think that the lack of money in the country is the one great lever of power in the hands of the money kings. It argues that if the country had a greater volume of currency, the power of these men would, in a great measure, be curtailed.

The basis of the position taken by THE CONSTITUTION is that a small volume of currency is more easily controlled by shrewd manipulators than a large one would be.

The CONSTITUTION goes further, and says that the people will not always submit to the injury and wrong that is being done to the commerce of the country, and that unless the powers that be take heed of the mutterings of discontent that are heard on every hand, then the aforesaid people will force a hearing.

There is no question but that there is a spirit of discontent abroad in the land. The government has so long catered to the wishes of the money powers, and has done so little to help the people at large, that the only wonder in the matter is the wrong has been borne so long.

The people have begun to reason on the subject, and they are not in a frame of mind to stand much more of the sort of treatment they have been receiving.

It may be said the republican party, as it was of the Bourbon family of France, that it never learns anything or forgets anything, and even now, with the mutterings of discontent growing plain, and standing in the presence of an emphatic demonstration of this discontent, in the shape of an overwhelming defeat, the party is pushing its desperate fortunes on the lines that have produced such bad results to the country.

While the business of the whole nation is suffering from the restriction put on it by the coinage money kings, the republican party in congress is calling for the passage of the force bill, a measure which will increase the power of the money kings.

The business interests of the country are made subservient to partisan hatred of one of its sections. The demands of the people for financial relief are met by the infamous McKinley bill, which adds to the suffering of the many and piles up riches in the coffers of the few.

THE CONSTITUTION is right—the people are determined to bring about a change.

## GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

—Chatham's new courthouse is said to be an excellent structure in all respects.

—Boston City real estate is on the advance. "We are destined," says THE Boston World, "to be the gem city of the Commonwealth."

—In speaking of the healthful influence of Thomaston, THE TIMES-ENTERPRISE says that a letter from a visitor who arrived at that place about two weeks ago, has gained on an average of twelve pounds a week since his arrival. Western people, who are in the blizzard belt, would do well to keep their eyes on Georgia.

—It is a curious fact that the Georgia changeagents are not to be trusted to any great extent. Every week accounts come of escapes by this class of convicts. The last one occurred in Thomaston—he was a man by the name of DeLancey, and he escaped by the aid of a confederate, but he gave them the slip as soon as an opportunity presented.

—The Terrell county farmers are going to try the intensive system of farming next year. They believe that better crops and more money will be the result of decreased acres and increased cultivation.

—The Masons of Americus will build a fine Masonic temple.

—The annual south Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet at Macon on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Bishop Haygood will preside.

—The election of county officers of Houston county will take place on the 7th day of January next. There is now no opposition to the regular nominees, and it is not thought that there will be any.

—The boom in Smithville continues—or, rather, it is not a boom, but a steady growth. New buildings are going up and new citizens are coming in.

—Many Houston farmers are determined that their need for day laborers next year shall not be as great as it was this year.

—Perry real estate is advancing in value. A building lot sold last week for \$600 that was bought for \$400 a year ago.

—The changes in Houston citizenship this winter are mostly to the advantage of the county. A few excellent citizens have moved out of the county, but more have come in. The new comers are mostly from the North American realm. The experience of the past is that those who come are so well satisfied that their influence persuades others to come.

## GEORGIA PRESS OPINIONS.

From THE BOSTON, Ga., World.

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Governor Northen has appointed Captain S. D. Bratwell, of Liberty county, state school commissioner. This will give very general satisfaction, as Captain Bratwell is a practical educator, and understands fully the needs of the common schools of the state.

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## PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

WILKINS—Sidney Ann Wilkins, of Sedalia, Mo., is one hundred and six years old, weighs 230 and was a slave to George Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone.

AYERS—Mrs. J. C. Ayer is negotiating for the purchase of one of the most magnificent hotels in the State of Georgia. The price demanded is \$500,000.

ROSS—John Ross, the present treasurer of the Cherokee nation; Bushyhead, Boudnot and others of them are college graduates, or have been educated in the east, and don't indulge in the Sioux ballet.

MORROW—The proud distinction of being the oldest widow in England is claimed by Sarah Morrow, who has lived for over fifty years in a cottage on Ham Common, Richmond, and is reputed to have celebrated 104 birthdays.

## JUDGE HAMMOCK DEAD.

AN OLD AND HONORED CITIZEN  
PASSES AWAY.

Twice Mayor of Atlanta, and Honored with Other Public Trusts—A True Gentleman and a Brave Soldier.

Another honored and useful citizen is gone. Judge Cleo C. Hammock is dead.

After a painful illness of several weeks his suffering was still in death yesterday morning at 5 o'clock.

He was one of the oldest and most honored of Atlanta's prominent citizens, and in his death the community loses one of its ablest and most progressive members.

Judge Hammock resided with his son-in-law, Mr. A. C. Briscoe, at 313 Washington street.

During his sickness he was nursed with tender care, and in the last hours of his well-



spent life he was comforted by the loving ministrations of devoted friends and kinsmen.

The funeral will occur today at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Briscoe, on Washington street.

Messrs. R. K. Redus, W. L. Abbott, W. D. Ellis, Aaron Haas, T. L. Langston and Amos Fox will act as pallbearers.

There was not a better known man in Atlanta than Judge Hammock. Besides being a man of high ability he was possessed of those genial qualities of heart and character that win everybody for friends.

He was a whole-souled, generous gentleman, and his death will be sorely mourned.

During his life Judge Hammock was often honored with public trust. He was for two terms mayor of the city, and when he died occupied the responsible office of chairman of the board of water commissioners.

His public life was marked by a progressive spirit that resulted in great good to the city, and in all his acts he manifested a high consciousness of the trust he held.

## A Short Biography.

Judge Cleo C. Hammock was born in Walton county in 1823, and in his early manhood went to the Mexican war, where he earned the reputation for gallantry which made his people honor him with place and position upon his return to Oglethorpe county.

There he held the office of clerk of the superior court and judge of the inferior court.

From Oglethorpe Judge Hammock came to Atlanta, and from here he entered the Confederate army as a commissioned officer. Again on the "battlefield" he exhibited those manly and soldierly qualities which had characterized him in his career in Mexico. At the close of the war in 1865 he laid aside his sword and turned his attention to agriculture. With the well-known firm of Langston, Crane & Hammock, he earned a reputation for fair dealing and business integrity which led his fellow-citizens to call him, as already stated, to the highest office in the gift of the city. Twice he filled, with credit to himself and great advantage to the general public, the office of mayor, and during his administration of the affairs of the city many of our cherished and valued institutions were inaugurated and fostered.

The public schools, their in-factory, received his official encouragement and support, and the waterworks system was successfully inaugurated. The years 1873 and 1875 were the periods of his official career as mayor, and his energy and conservatism were largely instrumental in bringing to perfection the city's many of our cherished and valued institutions were inaugurated and fostered.

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## FROM OUR NOOEBOOKS.

A Town Butler.—Colonel Butler Smith, of Boynton, Ga., is registered at the Kimball. Colonel Smith is here for the purpose of organizing a company to develop property which he controls, overlooking the Chickamauga battlefield park. His scheme is to build a town there. He has with him several specimens of iron and manganese ore, which he says is abundant on the property.



## L MOVE TO ATLANTA

EDISON HEADQUARTERS WILL BE LOCATED HERE.

are at Present in New Orleans, and will probably come to the Gate City.

district headquarters of the Edison Illuminating Company will, in all probability, be moved to Atlanta. It is the news that comes from New Orleans that the Edison Company, which has been located in that city since its incorporation, is about to move to Atlanta. The Edison Company, which has been located in that city since its incorporation, is about to move to Atlanta. The Edison Company, which has been located in that city since its incorporation, is about to move to Atlanta.

divided up the country into districts, and let each district make its own selection of a city where it would like to have its headquarters. Mr. Croft, who is in charge of the Edison Company, is about to move to Atlanta. The Edison Company, which has been located in that city since its incorporation, is about to move to Atlanta. The Edison Company, which has been located in that city since its incorporation, is about to move to Atlanta.

## CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Meeting Held at Their Hall Last Night.

Union County Confederate Veterans held a regular meeting last night at their hall, which was held in the hall of the Union County Confederate Veterans.

November meeting having been held in the hall of the Union County Confederate Veterans. The meeting was held in the hall of the Union County Confederate Veterans.

## THE STWARDS MEET

The Rev. W. D. Anderson is the pastor of the First Methodist church. The Rev. W. D. Anderson is the pastor of the First Methodist church.

## AND WEST RAILROAD CASE

Taken Yesterday Promises a Future for the Road.

ing of the East and West railroad, which has been a long time in the making, is about to be completed. The East and West railroad, which has been a long time in the making, is about to be completed.

Day in the Federal Court.

of Henry County, Georgia, in the Federal Court. The day in the Federal Court, of Henry County, Georgia, in the Federal Court.

## The Weather.

December 15.—Forecast for Tuesday, December 16, 1890.

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## THREE TIMES DAILY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE HAVE THREE SESSIONS EACH DAY.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad Question Makes Doubtful the Time of Adjournment—The Lawmakers' Work.

They're gone to work—Morning, afternoon and night.

That's the way the members of the house of representatives are carrying their \$4 per day salary.

With a view to an early completion of their labors, and hence with a view to getting home in time to enjoy the annual Christmas turkey dinner, the members have taken up the work before them in dead earnest, and will keep it up until the end of the week.

With such a purpose and spirit Mr. Curtis, of Sumter, introduced a resolution in the house yesterday afternoon, to have a bill introduced by himself read the third time and passed upon its passage.

Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton, offered an amendment to the resolution, to have the bill introduced by himself read the third time and passed upon its passage.

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## specification of oils, making the fees equally

levelled, and limiting the compensation of an inspector to \$1,500 per annum.

Wells, of Marion—To grant relief to the family of Abner C. Atkins, a confederate soldier.

The Afternoon Session.

When the house met in the afternoon the regular order of reading bills the third time for passage was taken up.

The bill by Mr. Huff, of Bibb, creating a sinking fund, was passed and sent to the senate.

The following bills were passed:

Whitefield, of Baldwin—To instruct the governor to issue the lunatic asylum for half its valuation.

Brown, of Haralson—To release Jesse Colly from the asylum, and turn him over to the authorities of Haralson county upon a charge of assault with intent to murder.

There was a lively tussle in the house over the bill of Mr. Martin, of Wilkes, relating to the securing of county records by abstract companies.

The bill provides that all abstract companies, as well as such reasonable arrangements as the clerks of superior courts may make with the company, obtain free of cost all county records, provided such companies sign a contract to give back the records to the county in case the county's books are ever destroyed.

A number of legislators engaged in the debate that followed the introduction of the bill. The bill was lost.

The following committee of one from each congressional district was appointed to investigate and report what bills are necessary to be acted upon before the legislature adjourns:

Mr. Atkinson, from the fourth, chairman; from the first, Clinton; from the second, Humphreys; from the third, Wells; from the fifth, Goodwin; from the sixth, Boffeillet; from the seventh, Trammell; from the eighth, Morton; from the ninth, Twitty; from the tenth, Calvin.

Some Politeness.

In his speech yesterday, on the adjournment question, Mr. Calvin, of Wilkes, made a personal attack on the members of the house, and was very polite to the members of the house.

Mr. Calvin declared that the present house was a working body, but it was not a particle more diligent than those which had preceded it.

Two Legislators Robbed.

They drew their \$4 a day for the week, and had it stolen from them Sunday night.

Mr. Stokes, of Charlton, lost \$20, and Mr. Leslie, of Echols, was relieved of \$10.

Both of these gentlemen board at 79 Loyd street, and are roommates.

Sunday night while they were peacefully slumbering, a burglar entered their room through a window and rifled their pockets of the above named sum of money, which was every cent they had.

The funny part of it all is that Mr. Stokes' money was in his vest pocket and the vest was carefully folded under his pillow.

The thief succeeded in getting the vest from under the head of the legislator without disturbing him.

Mr. Leslie's pocket was a silver watch, which, strange to say, was left by the burglar, whose only purpose seems to have been the capture of the week's salary which the grand state of Georgia had paid them for their work in the halls of legislation.

By Galignat.

The house met again last night, according to the rule adopted in the forenoon, and went on to the consideration of bills, and otherwise disposing of the large amount of work that has accumulated on the clerk's desk.

The following bills were handled:

Brooks, of Wilkes, to amend the constitution providing the time for cutting turpentine boxes in this state. Passed.

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## and repairs for green house, two sofas re-cov-

ered, one stair carpet, four handsome pictures for blue parlor, two handsome pictures for the red parlor, privileges of buying dining room carpet when needed, one silver water pitcher, new sink and repairs to kitchen and furnace, four coal vases and sets, reseeded and repairs to grounds and drainage, repairs to barn, well and fencing around the house.

The resolution went to the finance committee.

A bill to pay \$300 for committee room chairs went through unanimously.

Senator Johnson, of the railroad committee, reported back the bill increasing the capital stock of the Atlanta and Edgewood railroad, and allowing the corporation to purchase other railroad property. This bill was read the second time, and was another bill reported from the same committee to incorporate the Brunswick and St. Simon's railroad with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Mr. Smith introduced yesterday morning, a bill that will interest lawyers. It provides that "hereafter all parties shall be authorized to settle their cases in court or their claims in the hands of attorneys at any time, and no attorneys shall have the right to continue litigation after such settlement on account of any claim for fees, whether he consented to the settlement or not."

Other Bills Passed.

The bill requiring the payment in advance of \$10 to cover costs in divorce suits was amended so as to make it read \$6, and passed.

The resolution of Mr. Holtzlaw calling on the governor to draw for arms and equipments due this state as her share of the federal appropriation for state militia as recommended by the advisory board, was passed by the senate.

Other bills passed were:

To amend the charter of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company.

To limit the number of witnesses required to prove former will to the number required for the execution of the same.

To authorize the levy and collection of a special school tax by counties where a majority of the qualified voters favor such tax.

To appropriate \$400 for plumbing and other fittings in the new office of the state house.

To exempt from jury duty regular licensed and employed salaried engineers.

To provide that liens on real estate must be filed within ten days from the date of judgment, to be binding against innocent purchasers.

To require attachments to be recorded in five days to be good against third parties.

To incorporate the Continental Bank and Trust Company.

To cover into the treasury the \$24,000 negro college appropriation remaining unclaimed by the Atlanta university.

A Young Savannah Lawyer.—Mr. Walter Chisholm, one of the talented young lawyers of Georgia, was in the city yesterday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Patent, Aug. 17, 1889.

10% THE 20%  
OFF Suits OFF  
10% And 20%  
OFF Overcoats OFF  
10% We are 20%  
OFF Selling OFF  
10% Now 20%  
OFF At 20%  
10% 10% 20%  
OFF And OFF  
10% 20% 20%  
OFF Discount OFF  
10% Represent OFF  
OFF 100% OFF  
10% Value 20%  
OFF At just OFF  
10% 80% 20%  
OFF And OFF  
10% 90% 20%  
OFF You can't OFF  
10% Afford 20%  
OFF To pass OFF  
10% Them 20%  
OFF By OFF  
10% See 20%  
OFF What OFF  
10% Our 20%  
OFF Corner OFF  
10% Window 20%  
OFF Says OFF

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Dool, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers,  
MAIER & BERKELE,  
93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PRESENT

For a boy is a nice Suit or Overcoat. Make the little fellows as happy as these below. Ten per cent discount up to December 24th on everything in our Children's and Boys' Departments.

EISEMAN & WEIL,  
ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,  
3 WHITEHALL STREET.

A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

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## EXTENSIVE RAIDING.

A Lot of Moonshine Property Destroyed. Revenue Officers Fired Upon.

The northern part of Rabun county is thickly infested with moonshiners.

Deputy Collectors Spence and Holden, and Deputy Marshals Cape and Barrell, raided this section Saturday last, and captured a fifty-gallon copper still, eighteen fermenting tubes, 2,000 gallons of beer and thirty gallons of singling, belonging to James Lamb; a fifty-gallon copper still, nine fermenting tubes and 1,000 gallons of beer, the property of W. S. Hughes; a forty-five gallon copper still, nine fermenting tubes and 1,000 gallons of beer, belonging to H. P. Pendergast and J. A. Moore. Each still had a daily capacity of ten gallons. The total value of the property captured was about \$400.

Lamb and Moore escaped. Hughes and Pendergast were arrested and taken before Commissioner Gaston at Gainesville, who bound them over, in default of bail, for trial. Hughes endeavored to intimidate the officers with a couple of pistols, but he was disarmed and his firearms confiscated.

Saturday night a determined assault was made by moonshiners or their friends upon Deputy Collectors Colquitt, Alexander and Bryan, and Deputy Marshal Thompson, at Bonifay, Fla., a small station on the Savannah and Florida railroad.

The revenue men had made a successful raid that day in Holmes county, capturing and destroying four distilleries, and were on their way to the commissioner with some prisoners when attacked.

They were seated in hacks when the trouble occurred. A dozen men approached, chopped in the hacks and fired into them. The fire was quickly returned by the officers and the attacking party driven off.

Deputy Collector Alexander was slightly wounded in the thigh and Deputy Marshal Thompson was shot in both legs. No arrests were made.

The attention of United States Commissioner Manning, at Washington, was brought to the affair, and he immediately ordered vigorous measures be taken to arrest out and secure the arrest of the guilty parties.

"Don't hang to my skirts and cry so," said mamma, to her peevish and pale looking little girl. Ah! mother, if you would give me Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer, it would soon free me, and contentedly play with its blocks and toys.

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## IT WILL BE PASSED.

## THE ZACHRY RESOLUTION WILL BE ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

But Probably Not Without the Walker Amendment, Requiring Ratification by the Legislature.

The Zachry resolution will pass the senate today.

These are the indications, at least.

But not without amendment.

The amendment that will in all probability be added to the bill is that of Mr. Walker,

which provides that the finding of the commission must be ratified by the general assembly.

The original resolution received, it will be remembered, a majority vote when put upon its passage and lacked but two votes of the requisite constitutional majority. It was offered by several gentlemen who believed in the commission idea, but were not willing to give the commission the power of making the final decision in all these matters. These gentlemen have signified their intention of supporting the resolution if amended as indicated, and the advocates of the measure think there will be but little opposition to it in that shape.

The Question Looms Up.

The discussion in the house yesterday over the amendment question shows that some of the members anticipate important developments.

The Western and Atlantic committee held no meeting with the governor yesterday for the reason that Governor Northen remained at the mansion all day. He was slightly indisposed and thought best not to venture out in the cold.

The committee is divided as to what it will have to do. Some of its members urge that immediate action be taken, others argue that the best thing to do is to leave the whole matter in the hands of the governor. These gentlemen have faith that there will be no trouble. "And even if there is," said one of them, "I believe the governor is the proper person to see that the state fulfill her part of the contract and that the state's rights be maintained to the letter. I believe the governor should settle the matter even if the complications should make necessary the calling out of the whole militia of the state. That contingency will not, however, occur," he added. "There is no reason in my opinion to fear any trouble."

Mr. Atkinson's Resolution.

The one new matter bearing upon the subject that was introduced yesterday was the resolution of Mr. Atkinson, which was referred to the Western and Atlantic committee of which he is chairman. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad claim that the state of Georgia will, at the expiration of the present lease, which expires December 27, 1890, owe to the Western and Atlantic Company, or the outgoing lessees, a large sum of money; and

Whereas, It is important that the general assembly possess full and complete information as to the issues which may exist between the state and the lessees now and after the expiration of the lease;

Resolved, Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that in order that a fair and just conclusion may be reached by the general assembly, there shall be appointed a joint committee consisting of five from the senate and eight from the house, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what issues are now or may be, after the expiration of the lease, between the state and said lessees, and to take evidence thereon and make a report to the adjourned session of the general assembly in 1891. If one be held, and if not then to this session, giving a full statement of the issues and a copy of the evidence taken.

Said committee shall have power to compel the attendance of persons and the production of papers, and shall have power to administer oaths.

It shall have power to employ a stenographer to take down the evidence submitted, and to secure the services of a sergeant-at-arms, who shall execute the orders of the committee and serve such notices and processes as he may be ordered by the committee. No delay that may be occasioned by the investigation shall prejudice the rights of the lessees.

The lessees may appear before the committee either in person or by attorney, and the state and the attorney general and such other counsel as the governor may select.

Rheumatism is like sand in the bearings of machinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great lubricator which cures the disease.

My friend, look here! you know how near and how weak your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Fireworks! Fireworks! Fireworks!

We are recognized, and have been for years, as the introducers and leaders in all kinds of fancy fireworks.

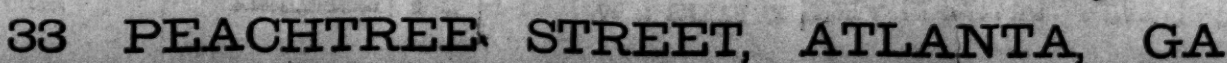
As southern boys of a southern house, we compete successfully with the best of London, in our exhibition, and carried off the laurels, firing in our exposition the finest selection of aerial fireworks ever fired by any house in the United States, for \$2,500.

For lawn displays by private parties, we have special works, such as we fired at the Piedmont exposition. Bonuses of all kinds, parachute rockets, bomb rockets, aerial contrivances, pleasers, shooting stars, harlequins, double repeating rockets, and a full and general assortment of rockets of usual caliber.

Firecrackers of all sizes, common crackers 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 155, 165, 175, 185, 195, 205, 215, 225, 235, 245, 255, 265, 275, 285, 295, 305, 315, 325, 335, 345, 355, 365, 375, 385, 395, 405, 415, 425, 435, 445, 455, 465, 475, 485, 495, 505, 515, 525, 535, 545, 555, 565, 575, 585, 595, 605, 615, 625, 635, 645, 655, 665, 675, 685, 695, 705, 715, 725, 735, 745, 755, 765, 775, 785, 795, 805, 815, 825, 835, 845, 855, 865, 875, 885, 895, 905, 915, 925, 935, 945, 955, 965, 975, 985, 995, 1005, 1015, 1025, 1035, 1045, 1055, 1065, 1075, 1085, 1095, 1105, 1115, 1125, 1135, 1145, 1155, 1165, 1175, 1185, 1195, 1205, 1215, 1225, 1235, 1245, 1255, 1265, 1275, 1285, 1295, 1305, 1315, 1325, 1335, 1345, 1355, 1365, 1375, 1385, 1395, 1405, 1415, 1425, 1435, 1445, 1455, 1465, 1475, 1485, 1495, 1505, 1515, 1525, 1535, 1545, 1555, 1565, 1575, 1585, 1595, 1605, 1615, 1625, 1635, 1645, 1655, 1665, 1675, 1685, 1695, 1705, 1715, 1725, 1735, 1745, 1755, 1765, 1775, 1785, 1795, 1805, 1815, 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945, 1955, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995, 2005, 2015, 2025, 2035, 2045, 2055, 2065, 2075, 2085, 2095, 2105, 2115, 2125, 2135, 2145, 2155, 2165, 2175, 2185, 2195, 2205, 2215, 2225, 2235, 2245, 2255, 2265, 2275, 2285, 2295, 2305, 2315, 2325, 2335, 2345, 2355, 2365, 2375, 2385, 2395, 2405, 2415, 2425, 2435, 2445, 2455, 2465, 2475, 2485, 2495, 2505, 2515, 2525, 2535, 2545, 2555, 2565, 2575, 2585, 2595, 2605, 2615, 2625, 2635, 2645, 2655, 2665, 2675, 2685, 2695, 2705, 2715, 2725, 2735, 2745, 2755, 2765, 2775, 2785, 2795, 2805, 2815, 2825, 2835, 2845, 2855, 2865, 2875, 2885, 2895, 2905, 2915, 2925, 2935, 2945, 2955, 2965, 2975, 2985, 2995, 3005, 3015, 3025, 3035, 3045, 3055, 3065, 3075, 3085, 3095, 3105, 3115, 3125, 3135, 3145, 3155, 3165, 3175, 3185, 3195, 3205, 3215, 3225, 3235, 3245, 3255, 3265, 3275, 3285, 3295, 3305, 3315, 3325, 3335, 3345, 3355, 3365, 3375, 3385, 3395, 3405, 3415, 3425, 3435, 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FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE, 47 Whitehall Street.













## FUNERAL NOTICES.

**WILLIAMS.**—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Williams are invited to attend the funeral of their son George today at 10 o'clock a. m., from their residence, corner Mills and Lovejoy streets.

**HAMMOCK.**—Friends and acquaintances of Mr. C. C. Hammock and of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Briscoe are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. C. C. Hammock from the residence of A. C. Briscoe, 313 Washington street, at 2 o'clock today. The following gentlemen have been requested to act as pallbearers: R. K. Redus, W. L. Abbott, W. D. Ellis, Aaron Haas, T. L. Langston, Amos Fox. Services at residence.

## OBITUARY.

**ROGAN.**—Died, Mrs. William Rogan, at No. 151 Mangum street, at 8 o'clock December 15th. Funeral notice in tomorrow's paper.

**FREEMAN & FRANKSHAW**  
IMPORTERS OF  
**DIAMONDS**  
THE LARGEST STOCK  
IN THE SOUTH  
**OPHIUM**

**PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES**  
TRADE MARK  
Genuinely First and Best  
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,  
And Gold Eye-Glass Chains for the Holiday Trade.  
Beautiful designs and large stock. Will gladly  
exchange after it is presented if desired. **PAUL KEMPTON, KELLAM & MOORE**  
Ophthalmic Opticians,  
58 Old Capitol Building, opposite Postoffice.

**Kempton, Delkin & Co.,**  
REAL ESTATE AND RENTING  
AGENTS,  
No. 6 E. Alabama St.

**\$10,000 ONLY—14 ACRES THIS SIDE OF**  
Copenhill. Inquire for particulars.

**\$3,500** for 7-room residence within half mile of  
union depot; gas and water; cheap.

**\$100** a front lot—Lloyd street business lot; close  
in.

**\$1,000** will buy a 6-room West Peachtree residence,  
corner lot; cheap.

**\$1,000** for a 5-room Howell street residence.  
**\$1,000** for 4-room house on Air-Line street.

**\$1,000** for Decatur street corner lot; just the place  
for a store.

**\$1,000** for desirable Pryor street lot; 6x150.

**\$1,000** for an elegant brick residence; worth at  
least \$20,000; we mean it.

**\$1,600** for Pulliam street lot.

**\$4,750** for the cheapest property on Marietta street;  
a bargain.

**\$2,750** will buy a nice 7-room house on Ormond  
street.

**\$1,000** for corner lot near in, on Highland avenue;  
electric car line; 5x140.

**\$2,000** for 10x100 lot at junction of two dummy lines;  
a good investment.

**\$400** for a Gordon street lot, one block off from  
line of new electric road.

**\$6,000** for most desirable Edgewood home; 3-acre  
lot; stable and other out buildings.

**\$1,000** for four brand new 4-room houses; fine section  
of the city; rapidly enhancing.

**\$1,000** only—Most desirable half-acre lot near  
Grant park; corner lot; very cheap.

**\$1,750** for Windsor street lot, 100x160.

Suburban property in all directions.  
Conveyances always on hand to show property.

**Kempton, Delkin & Co., No. 6 East Alabama st.**

**A. J. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.**  
**SCOTT & LIEBMAN.**

Real Estate and Renting Agents, 20 Peachtree  
Street—Telephone 1075.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING**  
school for boys, well equipped with large  
patronage and paying handsomely. This is  
your opportunity.

**\$5,000** for a 13-room brick house, on Butler street.  
This is very cheap.

**\$2,100** for a 4-room house, on nice lot on North  
avenue. Easiest terms.

**\$2,500** for factory and other buildings on 14x72  
on Ellis street; terms very easy. A plum lot,  
often found.

**\$3,200** for 14-room house, on lot 60x110, with alley  
all around on Plum street. This is an excellent  
corner lot and a good substantial house.

**\$1,500** for 5-room house, on a lovely lot 60x165,  
on Gilmore street.

**\$2,700** for 5-room house and kitchen, on lot 60x100  
on Bell street.

**\$1,200** for store and 3-room house and 2-room  
house, on lot 40x120 to alley, on Plum street;  
one-third cash, balance easy.

**\$20,000** gets 4 brick houses and 2 frame houses on  
good streets, close in; rent easily for \$200 per  
month. This is the best investment and  
property enhancing daily.

**\$325** for a lovely little lot 40x55, on McDonald  
street, near S. Boulevard. Cheap.

**\$4,700** for choice lot 50x145 to 100 feet alley, on  
Washington street; very easy terms. We consider  
it a good bargain.

**\$8,000** for 10x200, close in, on W. Peachtree. Valuable  
property.

**\$4,000** for 3 1/2 acres, on Lambert and Johns streets.  
Can be subdivided and pile of money made by  
next spring.

**\$2,500** for 10x110 on North avenue running back  
to Inman avenue.

We have some of these excellent Peachtree street  
lots for sale cheap. Scott & Liebman, 20 Peachtree  
street.

## PRESIDENT PRICE

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT  
EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

The North Georgia Agricultural College and  
the Good Work It is Doing—An Interest-  
ing Review of Its Career.

**EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.** The defeat of the ap-  
propriations for the branch colleges will prove a  
sad blow to the cause of education in Georgia.

For eighteen years I have labored as president  
of the board of trustees of the North Georgia  
Agricultural college. During that time the building  
donated by Congress was destroyed by fire and  
rebuilt by the state. Notwithstanding this calamity,  
the exercises have never stopped. When the  
last general assembly concluded to aid this institution  
by an appropriation, I felt that the state had  
at length concurred to meet the general govern-  
ment in a liberal spirit, and supplement the amount  
annually derived from the land scrip fund for the  
support of the agricultural colleges.

I hope that it is not yet too late to say a word to  
the members of the present general assembly on  
behalf of the Dahlgren college.

It was the first agricultural college in Georgia  
established under the act of congress of 1862, its  
charter being older than the State College of Agri-  
culture at Athens. Its trustees saw very early  
the necessity for training and supplying teachers  
for the common schools, and in 1877 the legisla-  
ture authorized the trustees to receive students  
capable to teach in the public schools. Most of  
the students were from the country districts of  
the state, and knew more about farming than about  
books. The demand for teachers was greater than  
for farmers. The present school system had, in a  
measure, destroyed the profession of teaching. The  
teacher found that his occupation, if not "gone," was  
at least not supporting, for reasons not now necessary  
to discuss. These teachers generally were very early  
other pursuits, and it became evident that the best  
way to supply their places was to put young men  
and young women into the field, who would engage  
in teaching while they were occupied in obtaining an education  
for themselves. A teachers' school was therefore  
opened at the college. The first year, 1880, 100  
teachers were reported to the number of pupils taught  
by them. The gratifying reports sent in since that  
time have shown that the state schools that fall  
over 4,000 pupils.

In the meantime the military department was  
not idle. The officer detailed by the president  
and secretary of war—always a graduate of West  
Point—was successfully perfecting the young men  
of the state in the art of war and the discipline  
of the soldier. These leaders have gone forth to  
all parts of the state, and notwithstanding other  
schools have accomplished much in this direction,  
it will hardly be denied that the Dahlgren school  
has been largely of restoring the military spirit and  
system of the state to its present gratifying con-  
dition. The cadets of this college are to be found  
among the officers and men of most of the military  
companies of the state. This department does not  
cost the state of Georgia anything. The com-  
mandant's salary is paid by the United States  
government, which also supplies the arms and is-  
sues annually a sufficient supply of ammunition  
without a dollar's cost to the state of Georgia.

Every other state in the union, so far as I can  
ascertain, supplements the congressional appropria-  
tion to the agricultural college.

The last general assembly undertook to do this  
thing, and it gave to these colleges an impetus  
they had not known before, and if it had given it  
summarily taken away, some of them at least will  
have to close their doors.

The Dahlgren college was the first institution  
in the state that made education free to all, and  
from the first hour has admitted the daughters of  
the state to all the advantages and privileges  
afforded the opposite sex. For sixteen years  
young women have received diplomas and de-  
grees at this college, when the legislature waked  
up the college, bearing also the imprimatur of  
the state university of Georgia, and the name of  
its distinguished chancellor.

These branch colleges are upon its feet again,  
prepared to do valiant work in the cause of edu-  
cation, will the legislature strike it down? Hav-  
ing the phenomenal success in its history, it is  
not better, on the part of the present legisla-  
ture, to give it the small assistance it asks  
and keep it moving along in its beneficent work.

These branch colleges ought not to be compelled  
to close their doors, and the legislature asking aid  
to them is not being generous. The legislature of  
Georgia, when it asked aid for the branch col-  
leges, was not being generous. It was not being  
generous to the state, but it was being generous  
to the state, and it was being generous to the  
state, and it was being generous to the state.

A certain means of happiness is to keep Dr.  
Bull's Cough Syrup in every family.

For headache, toothache, earache and back-  
ache Salivation Oil is a certain cure.

To keep the beard from turning gray, and  
thus prevent the appearance of age, use  
Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the  
best dye made.

**Phillips Digestible Cocoa**, a delicious fa-  
voring drink, which does not distaste.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleep-  
less, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot  
feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron  
Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervous-  
ness, and give strength and rest.

**A Pleasing Sense**  
Of health and strength renewed and of  
ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup  
of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature  
to effectually cleanse the system when con-  
gested or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00  
bottles by all leading druggists.

Best physicians have prescribed Pond's Ex-  
tract for nearly fifty years.

For disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**The New Popular Game**  
of Tiddly Winks at John M. Miller's 31 Marietta  
street.

We have the largest jewelry factory in the south  
and can furnish on short notice new, unique and  
original designs in diamonds, mountings, also have  
an immense stock of loose and mounted diamonds.  
Maier & Berkele, 30 Whitehall street.

**Tiddly Winks**  
Can be sent by mail postpaid for 35 and 50 cents per  
John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

**Too Many Stiff Hats.**  
We must clear them out. For one week we'll  
sell for each any stiff hat in the store at our regu-  
lar price less 20 per cent. Come at once. Busi-  
ness. A. O. M. Gay & Sons, Hatters, 18 Whitehall  
street.

**NOTICE**  
To All Parties Who Contemplate Going to  
Louisiana or Texas.

The Queen and Crescent route is the shortest,  
quickest, cheapest and best line to all points west.  
I do not ask you to look at our map to prove to  
you that this line is the shortest. You can take the  
map of all other lines leading to Texas and you  
will see that they give us almost an air-line from  
Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., passing through  
Birmingham, Meridian, Vicksburg and Shreve-  
port, or New Orleans. This line being the shortest,  
it is the quickest, and it being the quick-  
est, you know it is the cheapest, and being the  
cheapest it is the best line.

Why, just think of this, only two changes of  
cars Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., on all our  
regular trains. The Queen and Crescent route  
makes special low rates to all emigrants moving  
west. Emigrants going this line are put in first-  
class coaches, baggage checked through to desti-  
nation, and one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage  
checked free with each ticket; seventy-five  
pounds to each ticket. Agents of this line  
accompany them to the nearest railroad station  
with through tickets and through check, and they  
accompany them to the nearest railroad station  
with the fast limited train for the west. Parties  
desiring information, such as maps, books and  
time cards, also century maps of Arkansas and  
Texas, and all other information, can obtain same  
by writing to or calling on  
S. C. RAY,  
31 Marietta House, Atlanta, Ga.

**Tiddly Winks**  
at Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

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at Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

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Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla  
The Best  
Blood Medicine

So say Leading Physicians  
and Druggists, and their opin-  
ion is endorsed by thousands  
cured by it of Scrofula, Ec-  
zema, Erysipelas, and other  
diseases of the blood.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its  
reputation by years of valuable service to the  
community."—R. S. Lang,  
Druggist, 212 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.  
Dr. W. P. Wright, Paw Ford, Tenn.,  
says: "In my practice, I invariably pre-  
scribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla for chronic dis-  
eases of the blood."

Dr. E. R. Boyle, Third and Oxford sts.,  
Philadelphia, writes: "For two years  
I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla in  
numerous instances, and I find it highly  
efficacious in the treatment of all disorders  
of the blood."

L. M. Robinson, Pharmacist, Sabina, O.,  
certifies: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has always  
been a great seller. My customers think  
there is no blood-purifier equal to it."

"For twenty years I was afflicted with  
scrofulous running sores, which, at last be-  
came so bad the doctors advised amputating  
one of my legs to save my life. I began  
taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon saw an  
improvement. After using about two dozen  
bottles the sores were healed. I continue to  
take a few bottles of this medicine each  
year, for my blood, and am no longer trou-  
bled with scrofulous eruptions. I am a  
blood-purifier, but none does so much good  
as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—D. A. Robinson,  
Neal, Kansas.

Don't fail to get

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. \$1.00 per bottle.

**ANSLEY BROS.,**

REAL ESTATE.

**\$4200—BOULEVARD LOT, 60x175**

Fronting east and almost opposite

Judge Hopkins.

**\$8,000—1/2 acre** on South Boulevard, fronting 457

feet on name, and fronting four other streets.

This can't be excelled for subdivision.

**\$1,000—100x200 on Peachtree** side lot.

**\$5,000—100x200** front, corner lot, on Boulevard,

fronting east, corner Highland avenue.

**\$3,000—100x200** front, corner lot, on Boulevard,

fronting east, corner Highland avenue.

**\$800—For 4-room house and lot** renting for \$10, if

taken Monday. Pays 10 per cent.

**\$1,000—Georgia avenue lot, 50x150, between Crew**

and Washington, fronting 100 feet.

**\$1,250—Capitol avenue lot, 50x200, beautifully**

located.

**\$1,500—William street lot, this side of Richardson,**

fronting 100 feet, near Crumley, 50x100.

**\$2,800—Washington street corner lot, 100x200.**

**\$3,000—Capitol avenue lot, 60x200, near Capitol.**

**\$3,500—Front lot for central lot on Lloyd street, 2 1/2**

acres, fronting 100 feet. A big bargain.

**\$2,000—Fair house, 6 rooms, corner lot; cheap.**

**\$3,000—Fair house, 6 rooms, corner lot; cheap.**

**\$2,500—West Peachtree lot, 100x200, near street.**

**\$1,000—Front lot Peachtree lot, 100x200.**

**DECATUR PROPERTY.**

**\$2,200—5-room house and bath, corner depot.**

**\$4,000—20 acres** just below Decatur, near railroad.

**\$4,000—40 acres, 1,500 feet on main road; lies be-  
tween**

**\$6,000—20 acres** with 3-room cottage; 10 acres in  
grapes; all farming implements and feed.

Office 10 E. Alabama street.

**B. S. DRAKE, D. W. OWEN, WM. A. SPRAGUE**

**B. S. DRAKE & CO.,**

Real Estate Bargains,

5 West Alabama Street.

**\$2800—WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE A**

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Estate  
Exchange,  
No. 5 S. Pryor Street.

The following cheap property is now on our  
books:

11 acres 2 miles from Kimball house, near  
dummy line, \$3,500.

Myrtle street, north of Ponce de Leon avenue,  
60x212, lays well, fine shade, \$1,000.

1,800 acres hardwood timber land, near Murphy,  
S. C. fine popular timber in the state, only \$2.50  
per acre.

5-room house on North ave., lot 50x120, \$1,750.

Fine business property, lot 40x100, two blocks  
from Kimball house; \$500 a front foot.

New 3-room house on Calhoun street, lot 60x82 1/2,  
\$2,400; terms to suit purchaser.

33 lots, near Van Winkle's, \$3,500.

110-acre farm, 15 miles from carhead, fine tim-  
ber, 6-room house, \$1,200.

6 acres, on Edgewood avenue, \$6,500.

Store on E. Fair st., now paying 11 per cent,  
\$2,200.

4 small stores on Decatur st., paying over 10 per  
cent, \$2,500.

Store and 5-room house on Calhoun st., pays 10 per  
cent, \$2,500.

Boilevard property, ranging from \$1,500 a lot to  
\$35 per front foot.

**ROBERT MILLER, L. MCINTOSH WARD,**  
Manager, Secretary and Treasurer

**G. W. ADAIR,**

REAL ESTATE.

I have a cash customer who wants  
thirty acres of clear land, within four miles  
of my office.

I want some houses on my rent list, of  
from two to fifteen rooms. The demand is  
great and the supply nearly exhausted. If  
I have a vacant house I can rent it.

I have a cheap corner lot, 100x200, near  
street car lines, at \$2,000, that will rapidly  
enhance.

**G. W. ADAIR,**

5 Kimball House,

Wall Street.

**Woodward & Mountain**

36 & 38 W. Alabama St.,